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JOHN J. OSKOREP, ESQ.
ONE MAGNIFICENT MILE CENTER
980 N. MICHIGAN AVE.
SUITE 1400
CHICAGO, IL 60611

EXAMINER	
YOUNG, JANELLE N	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2618	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/788,715	GUNARATNAM ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Janelle N. Young	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *24 May 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-50* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-50* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *27 February 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed December 5, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Prior arts still read on claimed limitations rejection remains.

Otting et al. teaches a network selection for use by a mobile station, comprising the acts of: identifying, in a coverage area within which the mobile station is operating, one or more Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) which are operative in accordance with Global Systems for Mobile Communications (GSM); (Fig. 6; Col. 1, lines 49-63; Col. 4, line 66-Col. 5, line 9; and Col. 5, line 58-Col. 6, line 23 in respect to Col. 1, lines 7-12 of Otting et al.) .

Otting et al. does not specifically disclose is responding to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the communication network, or in response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home communication network.

Bridges et al. discloses a network selection method for a mobile station, in response to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the non-home RPLMN or in response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home RPLMN (Col. 12, lines 25-36 of Bridges et al.), performing the following acts of: if a Home PLMN (HPLMN) of the mobile station if identified as being available, selecting and operating with HPLMN and if the HPLMN is unavailable and the non-home RPLMN is identified as being available, selecting and

operating with the non-home RPLMN. (Col. 7, lines 1-45; Col. 9, lines 27-32; Col. 15, line 64-Col. 16, line 8; and Col. 17, line 66-Col. 18, line 45 of Bridges et al.).

Otting et al. and Bridges et al. do not specifically disclose the act of selecting a public land mobile network to serve a mobile station includes the step of receiving at the mobile station a list of data associated with networks neighboring the PLMN currently serving the mobile station after an expiration of a predetermined time period.

However, Johannesson et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, mobile station (MS) to locate a best possible public land mobile network (PLMN) for serving the mobile station by performing a PLMN selection process. This process involves the mobile station scanning for a PLMN other than the registered PLMN (RPLMN) which is presently serving the mobile station. This reselection of a PLMN by mobile station is initiated by the mobile station moving outside of coverage area of the RPLMN presently serving the mobile station or by expiration of a home public land mobile network (HPLMN) timer. Johannesson et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station that selects and operates with a non-home, Registered Public Land Mobile Network (RPLMN) (Page 1, Para 0004 & 0014 and Page 2, Para 0018-0019 of Johannesson et al.)

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention for continuous home public land mobile network search of Otting et al. by incorporating the teachings of Bridges et al. and finding carriers of a suitable level, reading broadcast information on the suitable carriers and determining if the carriers are in the HPLMN (Col. 5, line 29-Col. 8, line 12 and Col. 12, lines 52-67 of Bridges et al. in

correspondence to Abstract and Col. 2, line 39-Col. 3, line 10 of Otting et al.). In addition, it would have also been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention for continuous home public land mobile network search of Otting et al. by incorporating the teachings of Johannesson et al., because Otting et al. discusses the HPLMN search timer is set to expire (Col. 1, lines 24-63; Col. 4, lines 14-53; and Col. 5, line 10-Col. 6, line 47 of Otting et al.). Johannesson et al. discusses the expiration of the HPLMN timer causes the mobile station to search for its home public land mobile network (Page 1, Para 0004 & 0014 and Page 2, Para 0018-0019 of Johannesson et al.)

The motivation of this combination would be to provide some form of intelligent or automatic roaming in which the mobile station obtains service on the cellular network with which the home cellular service provider has the best roaming agreement (or the cellular service provider's own network in the roaming area, if it is not in the same band as the home system), and/or which supports the services the user requires. The mobile station and PLMNs could be utilized within any number of wireless communication systems including, but not limited to, the global system for mobile communications (GSM).

Response to Amendment

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Otting et al. (US Patent 6567663), Bridges et al. (US Patent 7096015) and further in view of Johannesson et al. (US Pub 2002/0119774).

As for claim 1, Otting et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, comprising:

identifying a plurality of communication networks in coverage area within which the mobile station is operating (Fig. 6; Col. 1, lines 49-63; Col. 4, line 66-Col. 5, line 9; and Col. 5, line 58-Col. 6, line 23 of Otting et al.); and

selecting and operating with a non-home communication network, (Abstract and Col. 2, line 39-Col.3, line 10 of Otting et al.);

Otting et al. does not specifically disclose is responding to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the communication network, or in response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home communication network.

Bridges et al. discloses a network selection method for a mobile station in response to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the communication network, or in response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home communication network (Col. 12, lines 25-36 of Bridges et al.), performing the following acts of: if a non-home communication network of the mobile station is identified as being available selecting and operating with the

home communication network; and otherwise, if the non-home communication network is identified as being available selecting and operating with the non-home communication network (Col. 7, lines 1-45; Col. 9, lines 27-32; Col. 15, line 64-Col. 16, line 8; and Col. 17, line 66-Col. 18, line 45 of Bridges et al.).

Otting et al. and Bridges et al. do not specifically disclose the act of selecting a public land mobile network to serve a mobile station includes the step of receiving at the mobile station a list of data associated with networks neighboring the PLMN currently serving the mobile station after an expiration of a predetermined time period.

However, Johannesson et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, mobile station (MS) to locate a best possible public land mobile network (PLMN) for serving the mobile station by performing a PLMN selection process. This process involves the mobile station scanning for a PLMN other than the registered PLMN (RPLMN) which is presently serving the mobile station. This reselection of a PLMN by mobile station is initiated by the mobile station moving outside of coverage area of the RPLMN presently serving the mobile station or by expiration of a home public land mobile network (HPLMN) timer (Page 1, Para 0004 & 0014 and Page 2, Para 0018-0019 of Johannesson et al.)

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention for continuous home public land mobile network search of Otting et al. by incorporating the teachings of Bridges et al. and finding carriers of a suitable level, reading broadcast information on the suitable carriers and determining if the carriers are in the HPLMN (Col. 5, line 29-Col. 8, line 12 and Col. 12, lines 52-67 of Bridges et al. in

correspondence to Abstract and Col. 2, line 39-Col. 3, line 10 of Otting et al.). In addition, it would have also been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention for continuous home public land mobile network search of Otting et al. by incorporating the teachings of Johannesson et al., because Otting et al. discusses the HPLMN search timer is set to expire (Col. 1, lines 24-63; Col. 4, lines 14-53; and Col. 5, line 10-Col. 6, line 47 of Otting et al.). Johannesson et al. discusses the expiration of the HPLMN timer causes the mobile station to search for its home public land mobile network (Page 1, Para 0004 & 0014 and Page 2, Para 0018-0019 of Johannesson et al.)

The motivation of this combination would be to provide some form of intelligent or automatic roaming in which the mobile station obtains service on the cellular network with which the home cellular service provider has the best roaming agreement (or the cellular service provider's own network in the roaming area, if it is not in the same band as the home system), and/or which supports the services the user requires. The mobile station and PLMNs could be utilized within any number of wireless communication systems including, but not limited to, the global system for mobile communications (GSM).

As for claim 2, Johannesson et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, wherein the non-home communication network comprises a Registered Public Land Mobile Network (RPLMN) during the method (Page 1, Para 0004-0003 & 0013 of Johannesson et al.).

As for claim 3, Johannesson et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, wherein the home communication network comprises a Home Public Land Mobile Network (HPLMN) of the mobile station (Page 1, Para 0004-0003 & 0013 and Page 2, Para 0019-0020 of Johannesson et al.).

As for claim 4, Bridges et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, further comprising: otherwise, if the non-home communication network is identified as being unavailable by the scanning, selecting and operating with an alternate communication network based on a prioritized network list (Col. 7, lines 1-20; Col. 17, lines 31-65; and Col. 31, lines 44-58 of Bridges et al.).

As for claim 5, Johannesson et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, wherein the act of scanning comprises receiving a Mobile Country Code (MCC) and Mobile Network Code (MNC) pair for each communication network available in the coverage area (Page 1, Para 0006 and Page 2, Para 0015-0019 in respect to Page 1, Para 0013-0014 of Johannesson et al.).

As for claim 6, Otting et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, wherein the communication networks are operative in accordance with Global Systems for Mobile Communications (GSM) (Col. 1, lines 7-13 and Col. 3, lines 44-67 of Otting et al.).

3. Claims 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Otting et al. (US Patent 6567663), Bridges et al. (US Patent 7096015) and further in view of Johannesson et al. (US Pub 2002/0119774).

As for claim 7, Otting et al. teaches a mobile station, comprising:

a wireless transceiver; an antenna coupled to the wireless transceiver (Fig. 1-2 and Col. 2, lines 28-43 of Otting et al.);

one or more processors coupled to the wireless transceiver (Fig. 2; Col. 2, lines 28-67 of Otting et al.);

the one or more processors being configured to select a non-home communication network with which to communicate by:

identifying a plurality of communication networks in coverage area within which the mobile station is operating (Fig. 6; Col. 1, lines 49-63; Col. 4, line 66-Col. 5, line 9; and Col. 5, line 58-Col. 6, line 23 of Otting et al.); and

selecting and operating with a non-home communication network, (Abstract and Col. 2, line 39-Col.3, line 10 of Otting et al.);

Otting et al. does not specifically disclose is responding to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the communication network, or in response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home communication network.

Bridges et al. discloses a mobile station, comprising: the one or more processors being configured to select a non-home communication network with which to communicate by in response to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the communication network, or in response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home communication network (Col.

12, lines 25-36 of Bridges et al.), performing the following acts of: if a non-home communication network of the mobile station is identified as being available selecting and operating with the home communication network; and otherwise, if the non-home communication network is identified as being available selecting and operating with the non-home communication network (Col. 7, lines 1-45; Col. 9, lines 27-32; Col. 15, line 64-Col. 16, line 8; and Col. 17, line 66-Col. 18, line 45 of Bridges et al.).

Otting et al. and Bridges et al. do not specifically disclose the act of selecting a public land mobile network to serve a mobile station includes the step of receiving at the mobile station a list of data associated with networks neighboring the PLMN currently serving the mobile station after an expiration of a predetermined time period.

However, Johannesson et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, mobile station (MS) to locate a best possible public land mobile network (PLMN) for serving the mobile station by performing a PLMN selection process. This process involves the mobile station scanning for a PLMN other than the registered PLMN (RPLMN) which is presently serving the mobile station. This reselection of a PLMN by mobile station is initiated by the mobile station moving outside of coverage area of the RPLMN presently serving the mobile station or by expiration of a home public land mobile network (HPLMN) timer (Page 1, Para 0004 & 0014 and Page 2, Para 0018-0019 of Johannesson et al.)

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention for continuous home public land mobile network search of Otting et al. by incorporating the teachings of Bridges et al. and finding carriers of a suitable level,

reading broadcast information on the suitable carriers and determining if the carriers are in the HPLMN (Col. 5, line 29-Col. 8, line 12 and Col. 12, lines 52-67 of Bridges et al. in correspondence to Abstract and Col. 2, line 39-Col. 3, line 10 of Otting et al.). In addition, it would have also been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention for continuous home public land mobile network search of Otting et al. by incorporating the teachings of Johannesson et al., because Otting et al. discusses the HPLMN search timer is set to expire (Col. 1, lines 24-63; Col. 4, lines 14-53; and Col. 5, line 10-Col. 6, line 47 of Otting et al.). Johannesson et al. discusses the expiration of the HPLMN timer causes the mobile station to search for its home public land mobile network (Page 1, Para 0004 & 0014 and Page 2, Para 0018-0019 of Johannesson et al.)

The motivation of this combination would be to provide some form of intelligent or automatic roaming in which the mobile station obtains service on the cellular network with which the home cellular service provider has the best roaming agreement (or the cellular service provider's own network in the roaming area, if it is not in the same band as the home system), and/or which supports the services the user requires. The mobile station and PLMNs could be utilized within any number of wireless communication systems including, but not limited to, the global system for mobile communications (GSM).

Regarding claim 8, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 2 (network selection method claim) because the claimed mobile station would perform the network selection method steps.

Regarding claim 9, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 3 (network selection method claim) because the claimed mobile station would perform the network selection method steps.

Regarding claim 10, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 4 (network selection method claim) because the claimed mobile station would perform the network selection method steps.

Regarding claim 11, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 5 (network selection method claim) because the claimed mobile station would perform the network selection method steps.

Regarding claim 12, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 6 (network selection method claim) because the claimed mobile station would perform the network selection method steps.

4. Claims 13-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Otting et al. (US Patent 6567663), Bridges et al. (US Patent 7096015) and further in view of Johannesson et al. (US Pub 2002/0119774).

As for claim 13, Otting et al. teaches a communication system, comprising:

a first communication network; a second communication network; one or more mobile stations, which are operable with the first and the second communication networks; the one or more mobile stations having the first communication designated as a non-home communication network and the second non-home communication network designated as a non-home

communication network, (Abstract ; Col. 2, line 39-Col.3, line 10; and Col. 4, line 66- Col. 6, line 60 of Otting et al.); and

the one or more mobile stations being operative to select a communication network with which to communicate by: selecting and operating with a non-home communication network(Abstract and Col. 2, line 39-Col.3, line 10 of Otting et al.).

Otting et al. does not specifically disclose is responding to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the communication network, or in response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home communication network.

Bridges et al. discloses a mobile station, comprising: the one or more processors being configured to select a non-home communication network with which to communicate by in response to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the communication network, or in response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home communication network (Col. 12, lines 25-36 of Bridges et al.), performing the following acts of: if a second communication network of the mobile station is identified as being available selecting and operating with the second communication network otherwise, if the non-home communication network is identified as being available selecting and operating with the first communication network (Col. 7, lines 1-45; Col. 9, lines 27-32; Col. 15, line 64-Col. 16, line 8; and Col. 17, line 66-Col. 18, line 45 of Bridges et al.).

Otting et al. and Bridges et al. do not specifically disclose the act of selecting a public land mobile network to serve a mobile station includes the step of receiving at the mobile station a list of data associated with networks neighboring the PLMN currently serving the mobile station after an expiration of a predetermined time period.

However, Johannesson et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, mobile station (MS) to locate a best possible public land mobile network (PLMN) for serving the mobile station by performing a PLMN selection process. This process involves the mobile station scanning for a PLMN other than the registered PLMN (RPLMN) which is presently serving the mobile station. This reselection of a PLMN by mobile station is initiated by the mobile station moving outside of coverage area of the RPLMN presently serving the mobile station or by expiration of a home public land mobile network (HPLMN) timer (Page 1, Para 0004 & 0014 and Page 2, Para 0018-0019 of Johannesson et al.)

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention for continuous home public land mobile network search of Otting et al. by incorporating the teachings of Bridges et al. and finding carriers of a suitable level, reading broadcast information on the suitable carriers and determining if the carriers are in the HPLMN (Col. 5, line 29-Col. 8, line 12 and Col. 12, lines 52-67 of Bridges et al. in correspondence to Abstract and Col. 2, line 39-Col. 3, line 10 of Otting et al.). In addition, it would have also been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention for continuous home public land mobile network search of Otting et al. by incorporating the teachings of Johannesson et al., because Otting et al. discusses

the HPLMN search timer is set to expire (Col. 1, lines 24-63; Col. 4, lines 14-53; and Col. 5, line 10-Col. 6, line 47 of Otting et al.). Johannesson et al. discusses the expiration of the HPLMN timer causes the mobile station to search for its home public land mobile network (Page 1, Para 0004 & 0014 and Page 2, Para 0018-0019 of Johannesson et al.)

The motivation of this combination would be to provide some form of intelligent or automatic roaming in which the mobile station obtains service on the cellular network with which the home cellular service provider has the best roaming agreement (or the cellular service provider's own network in the roaming area, if it is not in the same band as the home system), and/or which supports the services the user requires. The mobile station and PLMNs could be utilized within any number of wireless communication systems including, but not limited to, the global system for mobile communications (GSM).

Regarding claim 14, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 2 (network selection method claim) because the claimed communication system would perform the network selection method steps.

Regarding claim 15, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 3 (network selection method claim) because the claimed communication system would perform the network selection method steps.

Regarding claim 16, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 4 (network selection method claim) because the claimed communication system would perform the network selection method steps.

Regarding claim 17, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 5 (network selection method claim) because the claimed communication system would perform the network selection method steps.

5. Claims 18-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Otting et al. (US Patent 6567663), Bridges et al. (US Patent 7096015) and further in view of Johannesson et al. (US Pub 2002/0119774).

As for claim 18, Otting et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, comprising:

receiving a user input for manually selecting a non-home communication network for communications with the mobile station in a manual network selection mode of the mobile station and selecting and operating with the manually selected non-home communication network in response to the user input (Col. 1, line 64-Col. 2, line 5 and Col. 3, lines 14-43 in respect to Abstract; Col. 2, line 39-Col.3, line 10; and Col. 4, line 66- Col. 6, line 60 of Otting et al.).

Otting et al. does not specifically disclose is responding to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the communication network, or in response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home communication network.

Bridges et al. discloses a mobile station, comprising: the one or more processors being configured to select a non-home communication network with which to communicate by in response to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage

condition with the communication network, or in response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home communication network (Col. 12, lines 25-36 of Bridges et al.), performing the following acts of: if a second communication network of the mobile station is identified as being available selecting and operating with the second communication network otherwise, if the non-home communication network is identified as being available selecting and operating with the first communication network (Col. 7, lines 1-45; Col. 9, lines 27-32; Col. 15, line 64-Col. 16, line 8; and Col. 17, line 66-Col. 18, line 45 of Bridges et al.).

Otting et al. and Bridges et al. do not specifically disclose the act of selecting a public land mobile network to serve a mobile station includes the step of receiving at the mobile station a list of data associated with networks neighboring the PLMN currently serving the mobile station after an expiration of a predetermined time period.

However, Johannesson et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, mobile station (MS) to locate a best possible public land mobile network (PLMN) for serving the mobile station by performing a PLMN selection process. This process involves the mobile station scanning for a PLMN other than the registered PLMN (RPLMN) which is presently serving the mobile station. This reselection of a PLMN by mobile station is initiated by the mobile station moving outside of coverage area of the RPLMN presently serving the mobile station or by expiration of a home public land mobile network (HPLMN) timer (Page 1, Para 0004 & 0014 and Page 2, Para 0018-0019 of Johannesson et al.)

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention for continuous home public land mobile network search of Otting et al. by incorporating the teachings of Bridges et al. and finding carriers of a suitable level, reading broadcast information on the suitable carriers and determining if the carriers are in the HPLMN (Col. 5, line 29-Col. 8, line 12 and Col. 12, lines 52-67 of Bridges et al. in correspondence to Abstract and Col. 2, line 39-Col. 3, line 10 of Otting et al.). In addition, it would have also been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention for continuous home public land mobile network search of Otting et al. by incorporating the teachings of Johannesson et al., because Otting et al. discusses the HPLMN search timer is set to expire (Col. 1, lines 24-63; Col. 4, lines 14-53; and Col. 5, line 10-Col. 6, line 47 of Otting et al.). Johannesson et al. discusses the expiration of the HPLMN timer causes the mobile station to search for its home public land mobile network (Page 1, Para 0004 & 0014 and Page 2, Para 0018-0019 of Johannesson et al.)

The motivation of this combination would be to provide some form of intelligent or automatic roaming in which the mobile station obtains service on the cellular network with which the home cellular service provider has the best roaming agreement (or the cellular service provider's own network in the roaming area, if it is not in the same band as the home system), and/or which supports the services the user requires. The mobile station and PLMNs could be utilized within any number of wireless communication systems including, but not limited to, the global system for mobile communications (GSM).

Regarding claim 19, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 3 (network selection method claim) because the claimed mobile station would perform the network selection method steps.

Regarding claim 20, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 2 (network selection method claim) because the claimed mobile station would perform the network selection method steps.

Regarding claim 21, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 6 (network selection method claim) because the claimed mobile station would perform the network selection method steps.

6. Claims 23-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Otting et al. (US Patent 6567663), Bridges et al. (US Patent 7096015) and further in view of Johannesson et al. (US Pub 2002/0119774).

As for claim 23, Otting et al. teaches a mobile station, comprising:

a keypad; which reads on claimed user interface (Fig 1:**110** of Otting et al.);

a wireless transceiver; an antenna coupled to the wireless transceiver (Fig. 1-2 and Col. 2, lines 28-43 of Otting et al.);

one or more processors coupled to the wireless transceiver (Fig. 2; Col. 2, lines 28-67 of Otting et al.);

the one or more processors being configured to select a non-home communication network with which to communicate by:

receiving a user input for manually selecting a non-home communication network for communication with the mobile station in a manual network selection mode of the mobile station; selecting and operating with the manually-selected non-home communication network in response to the user input (Col. 1, line 64-Col. 2, line 5 and Col. 3, lines 14-43 in respect to Abstract; Col. 2, line 39-Col.3, line 10; and Col. 4, line 66- Col. 6, line 60 of Otting et al.).

Otting et al. does not specifically disclose is responding to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the communication network, or in response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home communication network.

Bridges et al. discloses a mobile station, comprising: the one or more processors being configured to select a non-home communication network with which to communicate by in response to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the communication network, or in response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home communication network (Col. 12, lines 25-36 of Bridges et al.), performing the following acts of: if a second communication network of the mobile station is identified as being available selecting and operating with the second communication network otherwise, if the non-home communication network is identified as being available selecting and operating with the first communication network (Col. 7, lines 1-45; Col. 9, lines 27-32; Col. 15, line 64-Col. 16, line 8; and Col. 17, line 66-Col. 18, line 45 of Bridges et al.).

Otting et al. and Bridges et al. do not specifically disclose the act of selecting a public land mobile network to serve a mobile station includes the step of receiving at the mobile station a list of data associated with networks neighboring the PLMN currently serving the mobile station after an expiration of a predetermined time period.

However, Johannesson et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, mobile station (MS) to locate a best possible public land mobile network (PLMN) for serving the mobile station by performing a PLMN selection process. This process involves the mobile station scanning for a PLMN other than the registered PLMN (RPLMN) which is presently serving the mobile station. This reselection of a PLMN by mobile station is initiated by the mobile station moving outside of coverage area of the RPLMN presently serving the mobile station or by expiration of a home public land mobile network (HPLMN) timer (Page 1, Para 0004 & 0014 and Page 2, Para 0018-0019 of Johannesson et al.)

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention for continuous home public land mobile network search of Otting et al. by incorporating the teachings of Bridges et al. and finding carriers of a suitable level, reading broadcast information on the suitable carriers and determining if the carriers are in the HPLMN (Col. 5, line 29-Col. 8, line 12 and Col. 12, lines 52-67 of Bridges et al. in correspondence to Abstract and Col. 2, line 39-Col. 3, line 10 of Otting et al.). In addition, it would have also been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention for continuous home public land mobile network search of Otting et al. by incorporating the teachings of Johannesson et al., because Otting et al. discusses

the HPLMN search timer is set to expire (Col. 1, lines 24-63; Col. 4, lines 14-53; and Col. 5, line 10-Col. 6, line 47 of Otting et al.). Johannesson et al. discusses the expiration of the HPLMN timer causes the mobile station to search for its home public land mobile network (Page 1, Para 0004 & 0014 and Page 2, Para 0018-0019 of Johannesson et al.)

The motivation of this combination would be to provide some form of intelligent or automatic roaming in which the mobile station obtains service on the cellular network with which the home cellular service provider has the best roaming agreement (or the cellular service provider's own network in the roaming area, if it is not in the same band as the home system), and/or which supports the services the user requires. The mobile station and PLMNs could be utilized within any number of wireless communication systems including, but not limited to, the global system for mobile communications (GSM).

Regarding claim 24, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 19 (network selection method claim) because the claimed mobile station would perform the network selection method steps.

Regarding claim 25, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 20 (network selection method claim) because the claimed mobile station would perform the network selection method steps.

Regarding claim 26, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 21 (network selection method claim) because the claimed mobile station would perform the network selection method steps.

Regarding claim 27, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 22 (network selection method claim) because the claimed mobile station would perform the network selection method steps.

7. Claims 28-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Otting et al. (US Patent 6567663), Bridges et al. (US Patent 7096015) and further in view of Johannesson et al. (US Pub 2002/0119774).

As for claim 28, Otting et al. teaches a communication system, comprising:

a first communication network; a second communication network; one or more mobile stations, which are operable with the first and the second communication networks; the one or more mobile stations having the first communication designated as a non-home communication network and the second non-home communication network designated as a non-home communication network, (Abstract ; Col. 2, line 39-Col.3, line 10; and Col. 4, line 66- Col. 6, line 60 of Otting et al.);

the one or more mobile stations being operative to select a communication network with which to communicate by: selecting and operating with a non-home communication network(Abstract and Col. 2, line 39-Col.3, line 10 of Otting et al.);

the one or more processors being configured to select a non-home communication network with which to communicate by:

receiving a user input for manually selecting a non-home communication network for communication with the mobile station in a manual network selection mode of the mobile station; selecting and operating with the manually-selected non-home communication network in response to the user input (Col. 1, line 64-Col. 2, line 5 and Col. 3, lines 14-43 in respect to Abstract; Col. 2, line 39-Col.3, line 10; and Col. 4, line 66- Col. 6, line 60 of Otting et al.).

Otting et al. does not specifically disclose is responding to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the communication network, or in response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home communication network.

Bridges et al. discloses a mobile station, comprising: the one or more processors being configured to select a non-home communication network with which to communicate by in response to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the communication network, or in response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home communication network (Col. 12, lines 25-36 of Bridges et al.), performing the following acts of: if a second communication network of the mobile station is identified as being available selecting and operating with the second communication network otherwise, if the non-home communication network is identified as being available selecting and operating with the first communication network (Col. 7, lines 1-45; Col. 9, lines 27-32; Col. 15, line 64-Col. 16, line 8; and Col. 17, line 66-Col. 18, line 45 of Bridges et al.).

Otting et al. and Bridges et al. do not specifically disclose the act of selecting a public land mobile network to serve a mobile station includes the step of receiving at the mobile station a list of data associated with networks neighboring the PLMN currently serving the mobile station after an expiration of a predetermined time period.

However, Johannesson et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, mobile station (MS) to locate a best possible public land mobile network (PLMN) for serving the mobile station by performing a PLMN selection process. This process involves the mobile station scanning for a PLMN other than the registered PLMN (RPLMN) which is presently serving the mobile station. This reselection of a PLMN by mobile station is initiated by the mobile station moving outside of coverage area of the RPLMN presently serving the mobile station or by expiration of a home public land mobile network (HPLMN) timer (Page 1, Para 0004 & 0014 and Page 2, Para 0018-0019 of Johannesson et al.)

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention for continuous home public land mobile network search of Otting et al. by incorporating the teachings of Bridges et al. and finding carriers of a suitable level, reading broadcast information on the suitable carriers and determining if the carriers are in the HPLMN (Col. 5, line 29-Col. 8, line 12 and Col. 12, lines 52-67 of Bridges et al. in correspondence to Abstract and Col. 2, line 39-Col. 3, line 10 of Otting et al.). In addition, it would have also been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention for continuous home public land mobile network search of Otting et al. by incorporating the teachings of Johannesson et al., because Otting et al. discusses

the HPLMN search timer is set to expire (Col. 1, lines 24-63; Col. 4, lines 14-53; and Col. 5, line 10-Col. 6, line 47 of Otting et al.). Johannesson et al. discusses the expiration of the HPLMN timer causes the mobile station to search for its home public land mobile network (Page 1, Para 0004 & 0014 and Page 2, Para 0018-0019 of Johannesson et al.)

The motivation of this combination would be to provide some form of intelligent or automatic roaming in which the mobile station obtains service on the cellular network with which the home cellular service provider has the best roaming agreement (or the cellular service provider's own network in the roaming area, if it is not in the same band as the home system), and/or which supports the services the user requires. The mobile station and PLMNs could be utilized within any number of wireless communication systems including, but not limited to, the global system for mobile communications (GSM).

Regarding claim 29, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 19 (network selection method claim) because the claimed communication system would perform the network selection method steps.

Regarding claim 30, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 20 (network selection method claim) because the claimed communication system would perform the network selection method steps.

Regarding claim 31, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 21 (network selection method claim) because the claimed communication system would perform the network selection method steps.

Regarding claim 32, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 22 (network selection method claim) because the claimed mobile station communication system the network selection method steps.

8. Claims 33-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Otting et al. (US Patent 6567663), Bridges et al. (US Patent 7096015) and further in view of Johannesson et al. (US Pub 2002/0119774) as applied to claim 1 above.

As for claim 33, Bridges et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, wherein the performing of the acts are caused in response to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the non-home communication network (Col. 7, lines 1-45; Col. 9, lines 27-32; Col. 12, lines 25-36; Col. 15, line 64-Col. 16, line 8; and Col. 17, line 66-Col. 18, line 45 of Bridges et al.).

As for claim 34, Bridges et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, wherein the performing of the acts are caused in response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home communication network (Col. 7, lines 1-45; Col. 9, lines 27-32; Col. 12, lines 25-36; Col. 15, line 64-Col. 16, line 8; and Col. 17, line 66-Col. 18, line 45 of Bridges et al.).

As for claim 35, Johannesson et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, wherein the act of identifying comprises the further act of scanning with use of a wireless transceiver, and the acts of operating with the non-home and the home communication networks utilize the same wireless transceiver (Page 1, Para

0006 and Page 2, Para 0015-0019 in respect to Page 1, Para 0004 & 0013-0014 of Johannesson et al.).

As for claim 36, Bridges et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, which is performed as a part of an automatic network selection procedure of the mobile station (Col. 4, lines 45-58; Col. 6, lines 18-39; and Col. 12, lines 12-24 of Bridges et al.).

9. Claims 37-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Otting et al. (US Patent 6567663), Bridges et al. (US Patent 7096015) and further in view of Johannesson et al. (US Pub 2002/0119774) as applied to claim 7 above.

As for claim 37, Bridges et al. teaches a mobile station, wherein the performing of the acts are caused in response to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the non-home communication network (Col. 7, lines 1-45; Col. 9, lines 27-32; Col. 12, lines 25-36; Col. 15, line 64-Col. 16, line 8; and Col. 17, line 66-Col. 18, line 45 of Bridges et al.).

As for claim 38, Bridges et al. teaches a mobile station, wherein the performing of the acts are caused in response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home communication network (Col. 7, lines 1-45; Col. 9, lines 27-32; Col. 12, lines 25-36; Col. 15, line 64-Col. 16, line 8; and Col. 17, line 66-Col. 18, line 45 of Bridges et al.).

As for claim 39, Johannesson et al. teaches a mobile station, wherein the one or more processors are configured to operate with the non-home and the home

communication networks utilize the same wireless transceiver ((Page 1, Para 0006 and Page 2, Para 0015-0019 in respect to Page 1, Para 0004 & 0013-0014 of Johannesson et al.).

As for claim 40, Bridges et al. teaches a mobile station, wherein the one or more processors are configured to select the communication network with which to communicate as part of an automatic network selection procedure of the mobile station (Col. 4, lines 45-58; Col. 6, lines 18-39; and Col. 12, lines 12-24 of Bridges et al.).

10. Claims 41-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Otting et al. (US Patent 6567663), Bridges et al. (US Patent 7096015) and further in view of Johannesson et al. (US Pub 2002/0119774) as applied to claim 13 above.

As for claim 41, Bridges et al. teaches a communication system, wherein the performing of the acts are caused in response to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the non-home communication network (Col. 7, lines 1-45; Col. 9, lines 27-32; Col. 12, lines 25-36; Col. 15, line 64-Col. 16, line 8; and Col. 17, line 66-Col. 18, line 45 of Bridges et al.).

As for claim 42, Bridges et al. teaches a communication system, wherein the performing of the acts are caused in response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home communication network (Col. 7, lines 1-45; Col. 9, lines 27-32; Col. 12, lines 25-36; Col. 15, line 64-Col. 16, line 8; and Col. 17, line 66-Col. 18, line 45 of Bridges et al.).

As for claim 43, Johannesson et al. and Bridges et al. teach a communication system, comprising:

wherein the mobile station is configured to operate with the non-home and the home communication networks utilize the same wireless transceiver (Page 1, Para 0006 and Page 2, Para 0015-0019 in respect to Page 1, Para 0004 & 0013-0014 of Johannesson et al.);

wherein the mobile station is configured to perform of the acts are caused in response to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the non-home communication network (Col. 12, lines 25-36 of Bridges et al.), wherein the mobile station is configured to perform of the acts are caused in response to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the non-home communication network (Col. 7, lines 1-45; Col. 9, lines 27-32; Col. 15, line 64-Col. 16, line 8; and Col. 17, line 66-Col. 18, line 45 of Bridges et al.).

11. Claims 44-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Otting et al. (US Patent 6567663), Bridges et al. (US Patent 7096015) and further in view of Johannesson et al. (US Pub 2002/0119774) as applied to claim 18 above.

As for claim 44, Bridges et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, wherein , in causing of the acts to be performed in response to regaining signal coverage or being powered-on, the acts of selecting and operating with the non-hone and the home communication networks are performed by the mobile in the manual

network selection mode without use intervention (Col. 12, lines 25-36 with respect to Col. 4, lines 45-58; Col. 6, lines 18-39; and Col. 12, lines 12-24 of Bridges et al.).

As for claim 45, Otting et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, comprising: prior to selecting and operating with the home communication network, causing a visual input to be displayed for manual network selection (Fig. 1-2:**110** (keypad) & **220** (display); Col. 1, line 64-Col. 2, line 5 and Col. 3, lines 14-43 in respect to Abstract; Col. 2, line 39-Col.3, line 10; and Col. 4, line 66- Col. 6, line 60 of Otting et al.).

As for claim 46 & 48, Johannesson et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, wherein the act of selecting and operating with the home communication network is performed after an expiration of a predetermined time period (Page 1, Para 0004 & 0014 and Page 2, Para 0018-0019 of Johannesson et al.)

As for claim 47, Otting et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, further comprising: prior to selecting and operating with the home communication network: causing a visual input to be displayed for manual network selection of the home communication network; and wherein the act of selecting and operating with the home communication network is performed in response to receiving the manual network selection of the home communication network via the visual input prompt (Fig. 1-2:**110** (keypad) & **220** (display); Col. 1, line 64-Col. 2, line 5 and Col. 3, lines 14-43 in respect to Abstract; Col. 2, line 39-Col.3, line 10; and Col. 4, line 66- Col. 6, line 60 of Otting et al.).

12. Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Otting et al. (US Patent 6567663), Bridges et al. (US Patent 7096015) and further in view of Johannesson et al. (US Pub 2002/0119774) as applied to claim 23 above.

As for claim 49, Bridges et al. teaches a mobile station, wherein , in causing of the acts to be performed in response to regaining signal coverage or being powered-on, the acts of selecting and operating with the non-hone and the home communication networks are performed by the mobile in the manual network selection mode without use intervention (Col. 4, lines 45-58; Col. 6, lines 18-39; and Col. 12, lines 12-24 of Bridges et al.).

13. Claim 50 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Otting et al. (US Patent 6567663), Bridges et al. (US Patent 7096015) and further in view of Johannesson et al. (US Pub 2002/0119774).

As for claim 50, Otting et al. teaches a network selection for use by a mobile station, comprising the acts of: identifying, in a coverage area within which the mobile station is operating, one or more Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) which are operative in accordance with Global Systems for Mobile Communications (GSM); (Fig. 6; Col. 1, lines 49-63; Col. 4, line 66-Col. 5, line 9; and Col. 5, line 58-Col. 6, line 23 in respect to Col. 1, lines 7-12 of Otting et al.) .

Otting et al. does not specifically disclose is responding to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the communication network, or in

response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home communication network.

Bridges et al. discloses a network selection method for a mobile station, in response to regaining signal coverage from an out-of-coverage condition with the non-home RPLMN or in response to being powered-on from a powered-off state entered while operating with non-home RPLMN (Col. 12, lines 25-36 of Bridges et al.), performing the following acts of: if a Home PLMN (HPLMN) of the mobile station if identified as being available, selecting and operating with HPLMN and if the HPLMN is unavailable and the non-home RPLMN is identified as being available, selecting and operating with the non-home RPLMN. (Col. 7, lines 1-45; Col. 9, lines 27-32; Col. 15, line 64-Col. 16, line 8; and Col. 17, line 66-Col. 18, line 45 of Bridges et al.).

Otting et al. and Bridges et al. do not specifically disclose the act of selecting a public land mobile network to serve a mobile station includes the step of receiving at the mobile station a list of data associated with networks neighboring the PLMN currently serving the mobile station after an expiration of a predetermined time period.

However, Johannesson et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station, mobile station (MS) to locate a best possible public land mobile network (PLMN) for serving the mobile station by performing a PLMN selection process. This process involves the mobile station scanning for a PLMN other than the registered PLMN (RPLMN) which is presently serving the mobile station. This reselection of a PLMN by mobile station is initiated by the mobile station moving outside of coverage area of the RPLMN presently serving the mobile station or by expiration of a home public land

mobile network (HPLMN) timer. Johannesson et al. teaches a network selection method for a mobile station that selects and operates with a non-home, Registered Public Land Mobile Network (RPLMN) (Page 1, Para 0004 & 0014 and Page 2, Para 0018-0019 of Johannesson et al.)

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention for continuous home public land mobile network search of Otting et al. by incorporating the teachings of Bridges et al. and finding carriers of a suitable level, reading broadcast information on the suitable carriers and determining if the carriers are in the HPLMN (Col. 5, line 29-Col. 8, line 12 and Col. 12, lines 52-67 of Bridges et al. in correspondence to Abstract and Col. 2, line 39-Col. 3, line 10 of Otting et al.). In addition, it would have also been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention for continuous home public land mobile network search of Otting et al. by incorporating the teachings of Johannesson et al., because Otting et al. discusses the HPLMN search timer is set to expire (Col. 1, lines 24-63; Col. 4, lines 14-53; and Col. 5, line 10-Col. 6, line 47 of Otting et al.). Johannesson et al. discusses the expiration of the HPLMN timer causes the mobile station to search for its home public land mobile network (Page 1, Para 0004 & 0014 and Page 2, Para 0018-0019 of Johannesson et al.)

The motivation of this combination would be to provide some form of intelligent or automatic roaming in which the mobile station obtains service on the cellular network with which the home cellular service provider has the best roaming agreement (or the cellular service provider's own network in the roaming area, if it is not in the same band

as the home system), and/or which supports the services the user requires. The mobile station and PLMNs could be utilized within any number of wireless communication systems including, but not limited to, the global system for mobile communications (GSM).

Conclusion

14. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Coursey (US Patent 5950130) teaches a cellular or Personal Communications Services (PCS) network systems, and mobile stations having intelligent roaming and over-the-air programming features.

Gopikanth (US Pub 2003/0129971) teaches a method of selecting a wireless communication network, where each wireless communication network has one or more base transceiver stations. The method includes receiving a first signal from a first base transceiver station of a first wireless communication network. The first signal is indicative of one or more communication service types offered by the first wireless communication network. The method further includes receiving a second signal from a second base transceiver station of a second wireless communication network. The second signal is indicative of one or more communication service types offered by the second wireless communication network. One of the first and second wireless communication networks is selected based at least in part on the first and second signals.

Hicks et al. (US Pub 2004/0203744) teaches a determining if a mobile phone is in a home area without having to rely exclusively on the HPLMN programmed into the mobile phone. To determine whether the mobile phone is in a home area or in a roaming area a processor in the mobile phone checks the PLMN control information in an over-the-air received signal. If the PLMN data matches the PLMN data stored in the mobile phone SIM card IMSI file, then the current network is a home network. Otherwise, the received LAI control data is checked to see whether it matches any LAI data in the OPL file of the SIM card. If the received LAI data does not match any LAI data in the OPL file, then the network is not a home network but a roamed into network. If the received LAI data does match LAI data in the OPL file, then the OPL file is examined to see whether the PNN record that the OPL record points to is the first record in the PNN file. If it is, then the network is a home network. If it is not, then the network is a roamed into network.

Reynolds et al. (US Patent 6826414) teaches a public mobile communications network is configured in accordance with an established protocol which includes a private network portion to which only a selected set of mobile stations have access. The selected set of mobile stations has a private network identity code which is different from a public network identity code. A base transceiver station of the private network portion broadcasts the private network identity code on its broadcast control channel. A mobile switching center prevents public subscriber mobile stations from registering via the private network portion, while the private subscriber mobile stations are allowed to register over the entire network.

Van Loon et al. (US Patent 6968193) teaches a system for mobile telecommunication, comprising a first mobile network (KTm), connected to a first nonmobile network (KTv) having routing means (X). Terminals connected to the nonmobile network may set up a connection with mobile terminals having the first or a second mobile network as their home network. A mirror register (MLR), connected to the routing means in the nonmobile network, is used to record a copy of the user profile transferred by the HLR register of the home network of a roaming mobile terminal to the VLR register of the non-home network. The user profile stored in the mirror register in this manner is then used--together with the VLR--to directly drive the routing means X of the nonmobile network KTv, as a result of which the routing path is considerably shortened.

Leung et al. (US Patent 7089001) teaches a method of automatically establishing a roaming service for a mobile telephone, that includes a pre-programmed SIM card, performs a Location Update in the following order. 1. Registered Public Land Mobile Network ("RPLMN"), i.e. the last registered network as stored in the SIM directory EF.sub.LOCI (EF6F7E). 2. Home PLMN ("HPLMN") 3. PLMNs contained in a "PLMN Selector" data field based on the "Operator List". 4. User-defined preferred PLMN 5. Other PLMNs with received signal level above a predetermined strength in random order; and 6. All other PLMNs in order of descending signal strength.

15. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Janelle N. Young whose telephone number is (571) 272-2836. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday: 10:00 am through 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on (571) 272-7882. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Janelle N. Young/
Examiner, Art Unit 2618

/Nay A. Maung/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2618